Mr. C. ACHYUTA MENON (*Mulakunnattukavu*).

There is nothing in the rules to prevent the President from taking time. The consent need not be given at once.

President.— If I take time, it is not the same thing as giving consent.

Mr. M. KRISHNA MENON (*Vyttila*).

It is a condition precedent.

President.— It is a matter left for my decision.

Mr. C. ACHYUTA MENON (*Mulakunnattukavu*).

The President has to form an opinion. There is nothing compelling him to form an opinion instantaneously. The provision is that, if an adjournment motion is made, the President must ask the leave of the Council, and if the leave of the Council is obtained, the motion must be taken up at 3-30 or 3 o'clock. The Council can be asked at any time before half past three.

Mr. A. B. SALEM (*Jews*).

There is nothing in the rules to that effect.

Mr. C. ACHYUTA MENON (*Mulakunnattukavu*).

Nothing to the contrary, rather.

President.— How can the President give a decision on the spur of the moment? If the matter is of urgent public importance, previous notice must have been given, if an immediate decision has to be given.

Mr. C. ACHYUTA MENON (*Mulakunnattukavu*).

I have noted instances in which time is taken to give the leave.

Mr. A. B. SALEM (*Jews*).

I leave it to the President.

Mr. C. ACHYUTA MENON (*Mulakunnattukavu*).

Ordinarily, the statement is handed over before the meeting of the Council. Then the President has time to consider and give his decision.

(The consent asked for was subsequently refused by the President).

VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

President.—Before we proceed further with the consideration of the motions on the budget, I wish to make a statement for the information of the members

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of the House. After watching the five days' work of the Council, I find that we have still to get through a very large number of budget motions. I, therefore, propose to devote the whole of to-day and of Thursday for the consideration of the motions alone. According to our original programme, the Budget Session should be brought to a close next Thursday. It is too early for me to say what progress we will make in these two days. If, at the end of Thursday, we find that we have made a very good advance, we may probably not have to sit longer than a day at the most. We need not, I think, be particular in getting through the remaining resolutions in this session.

In order that the time taken in discussing the budget motions may be economised, I propose to adopt the following procedure. Soon after a motion on the budget is moved and seconded, I will call upon the Government member to speak in order to make the Government position clear. If the explanation of the Government member, regarding the necessity for the allotment, can be accepted as satisfactory, further discussion on the motion may not have to be proceeded with. If we pursue such a method, it appears to me to be possible to get through our motions within a reasonably short time.

Mr. C. ACHYUTA MENON (*Mulakunnattukavu*).

It is usual, generally, in Legislative Councils, for the Government member to move for the grant and for the other members to move for any amendment or cut.

President.—There is the Preliminary Budget, in which we have demanded a certain allotment; the members have tabled motions to reduce it.

Mr A. SANKARA PUDUVAL (*Trichur*).

In making the motion for the Demand, reasons for variations are set out by the official member in charge, if necessary.

Mr. C. ACHYUTA MENON (*Mulakunnattukavu*).

No motion for appropriation shall be made except on the formal recommendation of the Government. There is nothing explicit in the rules.

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Mr. MATHEW KOLADI VADAKKOT (*Kunnamkulam*).

The motion to reduce the total grant also may be given.

President.—That is after the several items are considered. In the Travancore Legislative Council, the demands are moved by the Head of each Department.

Mr. C. ACHYUTA MENON (*Mulakunnattukavu*).

Our motions are amendments to the Government members' motions for grants. What I wanted to say is that the allotment must be formally demanded just as reductions are proposed by the members. That is a formality you have to go through.

Mr. C. MATTHAI (*Director of Public Instruction*).

I should like to know what the procedure is in Madras.

Dr. A. G. MENON (*Tattamangalam*).

Our Secretary had been to Madras, and he would be able to enlighten the House more than any other member.

President.—You have got a book?

Mr. T. K. KRISHNA MENON (*Secretary to the Legislative Council*).

Sir, I am sorry I have not got one. I went to Madras mainly to attend a meeting of the Board of Studies of the Madras University. (*Laughter*). I was then asked by the Diwan to attend the Council meeting one day.

Mr. MATHEW KOLADI VATAKKOT (*Kunnamkulam*).

In the Mysore Legislative Council, the demand will be passed according as the official members ask for the allotments for their departments.

Mr. T. K. KRISHNA MENON (*Secretary to the Legislative Council*).

It is only for the total allotment. It is only a formality. I am afraid, several Councils follow several procedures. But, however, the matter shall be looked into.

President.—But till we look into the matter there, shall we not follow yesterday's procedure?

Mr. M. KRISHNA MENON (*Vytila*).

We have absolutely no objection.

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President.—Last day, we finished the motion of Mr. Salem to reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,500 for establishment under "Contribution to Village Panchayats" by one rupee. The next motion is on the allotment for Veterinary Hospitals.

Motion No. 16.

Mr. A. B. SALEM (*Jews*).

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,233 for Veterinary Hospitals by one rupee.

Mr. C. A. OUSEPH, (*Chalakkudi*).

Sir, I rise to a point of order—Rule 49 of the Legislative Council Rules in "the Discussion of the Annual Budget." Voting of grants—Not more than 7 days shall be allotted by the Diwan for the discussion of the Government grants. Of the days so allotted, not more than one day shall be allotted for the discussion of any one demand. Now, we have been discussing one demand—"Agriculture and Panchayats"—for 2 days, and no more time can be taken for the demand.

President.—So, your point is that for "Agriculture and Panchayats" we have already allowed more than one day. We have not been allowing the whole day but only part of each day. So, practically, we have not allowed more than a day.

Mr. C. A. OUSEPH (*Chalakkudi*).

I don't know whether the words can bear such an interpretation. I think that, if some time is allowed on a day, it has to be calculated as a full day. I only wanted to bring it to the President's notice.

President.—This being the Budget Session, we ought to have devoted ourselves entirely to the budget discussion, in which case there would have been no difficulty. But I thought we may bring up some resolutions also for consideration. And a member of this House intimated to me that we might even hope to finish some of the resolutions, prior to the discussing of the budget. Otherwise, I would have confined myself to the budget alone in this session. Now, there are only two more motions under Demand, No. III. One is Mr. Salem's.

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Mr. A. B. SALEM (*Jews*).

Sir, I rise to move the reduction of the allotment of Rs. 19,233 for Veterinary hospitals by one rupee. My object was to bring to your notice, Sir, that this department of Veterinary hospitals should be, properly speaking, under the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer. For some reason or other, it has been stated to be, in one of the Proceedings of the Diwan, to give work to the Agricultural Superintendent that this system of animal treatment was handed over to that department. The object of a department in the Administration is for the good of the country and not for the purpose of giving sufficient work to a particular Head of the Department. If a particular Head has no work, that is not the method to give him work by transferring to his control matters which do not pertain to his particular knowledge or to his particular department. The Veterinary hospitals have to be supplied with medicines. They have to be supplied by experts.

Dr. A. G. MENON (*Tattamangalam*).

On a point of order, Sir. This amount contains non-votable items.

Mr. A. B. SALEM (*Jews*).

I don't wish to reduce the whole amount. It is only a token motion. The department should have come under the Medical Department. The Veterinary hospitals have to be supplied with medicines. They have to be manned by proper men; and, I submit, the Agricultural Superintendent is not the proper authority to keep this department in proper, efficient, working order.

President.—It was formerly under the charge of the Medical Officer.

Mr. A. B. SALEM (*Jews*).

Within the last two or three years, it was transferred, and the object was said to be, in the Proceedings, to give work to the Agricultural Superintendent. That is the point which I wish to prom inently bring out before this House. Cattle treatment is not very different from the treatment of man as an animal (*Laughter*) and I suppose there may be a little

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difference, but still, the animal part of life, both in cattle and in man, is the same, and I, therefore, submit that this department should be under the Medical Department, and not under the Department of Agriculture and Panchayats.

Mr. K. S. RAMA AYYAR (*Trippunittura*).

Sir, I rise to second the motion. The Administration Report for 1099 says that there are 83,186 cows and 13,839 she-buffaloes in the State. This works out at 1 to 10 of the population. I am tempted to say that I don't believe this statement. There is something wrong somewhere. On page 3 of the Report submitted by the Superintendent of Agriculture for 1099, he admits that "much reliance cannot be placed on statistics", and he says that "the proposed quinquennial Cattle-Census will furnish reliable figures for next year" (1100). I have to ask whether the proposed Cattle-Census is over, and whether the reliable figures will be available for the Administration Report of 1100.

I have also to point out that the attention paid to the development of cattle is not at all adequate. A large percentage of the live-stock we have in the State are poor specimens, and, whatever be the figures shown in the reports, I am sure that there are not enough cows in the State. The Government admit they have no information as to what articles are exported from the State and what are imported. (See answer to question No. 48.) This is a very weak point in a vital part of the administration, and I advise the Government to remedy this defect as early as possible.

As a matter of fact, the people of the State do not use milk and ghee like the people of the other parts of India. Only a small percentage use them, and even they don't eat as much as the other people do. Into such a State a large quantity of ghee is imported. I rely on the State Manual for this information. What more evidence is necessary to prove that there are not enough cows in the State?

The aim of the Government must be to increase the exports and to decrease the imports; for, it is in this that the material progress of the State

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depends. On the 15th of the last month, at a dinner given by the Lord Mayor of London, Mr Churchill said, "Britain ought to reduce, as far as possible, the importations of manufactured articles of a finished and luxury character and forego them or produce them internally." As regards exports, he emphasised the necessity of decreasing the costs and increasing the efficiency of production. If we have the progress of the State at heart, there is no advice better than this for us to follow. I shall be teasing the Government at every turn on this point. My questions on salt manufacture, tobacco-cultivation, the Potteries, the Tanneries and so on, all aim at this and nothing else.

In the interests of the material development of the State, therefore, I would impress upon the Government the necessity of taking a careful Census of cattle at once, then direct the Veterinary Surgeons of the State to carefully look after what cattle there is in the State, and then to do everything in their power to increase the number of cattle and to improve their quality and supply the people with the incentive to start small dairy farms everywhere, and in the end to enable people to use more milk and ghee, and ultimately, to produce cow-products of all sorts for exportation, at least, into the neighbouring districts. Until the time when this becomes possible, Cochin State has no legitimate claim to be called "*Gosrirajyam*" ("ഗോശ്രീരാജ്യം") as it is sometimes called by clever Malayalam scholars, whose imaginative genius helps them to make capital out of everything. Till then this will remain a misnomer.

Mr. A. B. SALEM (*Jews*).

May I ask the member for Agriculture the statistics of the cattle, sheep, etc.?

President.—You want the reference? Mr. Raman Menon, please explain.

Mr. I. RAMAN MENON (*Superintendent of Agriculture and Panchayats*).

Sir, the Veterinary Department was not transferred to the Agricultural Department simply because the Agricultural Department had not enough work. It was done in accordance with the order, dated the 9th of August 1923, the Government having found that the

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Veterinary Department in other States was attached to the Agricultural Department. I shall read the proceedings of the Government.

"*Order dated 9th August 1923, R. O. C. No. 773/98.*

A small beginning was made in 1908 towards rendering Veterinary aid in the State by opening a Dispensary at Trichur under the charge of a Veterinary Hospital Assistant. Much progress has been made since then. There were four Veterinary institutions at work in 1097, and another has recently been ordered to be opened. The total number of animals treated in the year was 10,124—9,124 out-patients and 703 in-patients. The department was all along being supervised by the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer.

2. The importance of Veterinary aid comes out primarily in its relation to Agriculture; but the Department of Agriculture was at the time only under formation. The Veterinary Department was, therefore, made subordinate to the Medical. The Agricultural Department has in recent years developed considerably, and it is now under the independent charge of a technically qualified officer. It should certainly be more conducive to the Agricultural well-being of the State, if greater co-ordination could be brought about in the working of the two Departments. Government are, therefore, pleased to order that the Veterinary Department shall be transferred to the control of the Superintendent of Agriculture and Panchayats with effect from the 1st of Chingam 1099."

President. As a matter of fact, is working in the proper way after it has been transferred?

Mr. I. RAMAN MENON (*Superintendent of Agriculture and Panchayats*).

Sir, there is no defect in the working of the department. We have opened two sub-hospitals, one at Kunnamkulam and another at Nemmara. These two sub-hospitals have been in existence for about six months, and they will continue for another year; and when we find that we are getting a sufficient number of cases in these temporary sub-hospitals, these sub-hospitals may be made permanent. So far as I know, the department is working properly.

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With regard to the question of the Hon'ble Member for Trippunittura I may inform this House that a Cattle-Census was taken this year.

President.—That is in 1100.

Mr. A. K. VENGU AYYAR (*Secretary to the Diwan*).

A Cattle-Census is taken every five years.

Mr. C. ACHYUTA MENON (*Mulakunnattukavu*).

When the first Veterinary Hospital was opened, there was no Agricultural Department, and it was thought natural that this should be put under the Medical Officer. He was to check the indent for medicines, as he knows more about the medicines. As a matter of fact, that can be continued even now.

Mr. A. K. VENGU AYYAR (*Secretary to the Diwan*).

Even now indents are sent to the Chief Medical Officer.

Dr. A. G. MENON (*Tattamangalam*).

Sir, if Veterinary surgeons were to be placed under the Medical Department, there would be great difficulty. The Veterinary Surgeons are, naturally, to obey the orders of the Chief Medical Officer, when they are placed under him. Thereby the work of the Veterinary Department will suffer. These Veterinary Hospitals must be combined with the Agricultural Department. As the Honble Member for Mulakunnattukavu said, the Agricultural Superintendent is not an expert in medicines. So the indent for medicines may be checked and passed by the Chief Medical Officer.

DIWAN BAHADUR Dr. V. VERGHESE (*Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer*).

Sir, I have no knowledge of Veterinary Science. I submit for the information of the House that the Chief Medical Officer has to supervise and control the medical and sanitary arrangements of the department, and has sufficient work to devote all his time to, and it would be very hard for him to carry on this additional work. I should only like to ask, for information, whether there is a Veterinary Inspector who is engaged in the prevention and treatment of diseases of cattle in the State. I have had several cases of Anthrax brought in from a place called Goturutti in the course

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of last year, probably due to the eating of infected carcases by people. There was a severe epidemic at that time, and very valuable cattle were affected by the disease. Men killed these cattle and ate them, and some of them were affected by this disease. It is rather one of the most serious and fatal infectious diseases man can be subject to. So, I think, there must be Veterinary Inspectors for doing real preventive work in diseases, which affect the cattle population of the State.

Mr. A. SANKARA PUDUVAL (*Trichur*).

Sir, in respect of this small matter, I wish to add a few words. Of course, I am not for a change of the department. To my knowledge, there are only two Veterinary Hospitals and three branch Hospitals in the State, and the officers do not do itinerant work. The poor ryots have to be instructed in regard to what should be done, if cattle are affected with diseases. I do not know, if I am not right in saying that Veterinary Surgeons do no itinerant work.

Mr. I. RAMAN MENON (*Superintendent of Agriculture and Panchayats*),

They are moving about within their jurisdiction.

Mr. A. SANKARA PUDUVAL (*Trichur*).

There are only 2 Veterinary Hospitals and 3 sub-hospitals. My idea is that arrangements should be made for qualified expert Inspectors to travel about the surrounding places, instructing the ryots as to what should be done to avoid the spread of diseases, and to offer instructions on the spot in regard to treatment, and so on.

Another point I wish to draw your attention to is that, in Municipalities, the medical examination of goats and sheep, before they are slaughtered, is now being done by Sanitary Inspectors. This was being done by the Medical Officers.

Mr. I. RAMAN MENON (*Superintendent of Agriculture and Panchayats*).

Now, that is being done by the Veterinary Inspectors in Tattamangalam, Trichur and Ernakulam.

Mr. A. SANKARA PUDUVAL (*Trichur*).

I desire to propose that this examination of goats and sheep, before they are slaughtered, might be entrusted to the officers in charge of the Civil Hospitals, as before

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Mr. C. ACHYUTA MENON (*Mulakunnattukavu*).

Sir, I rise to a point of order. The motion is for transferring the Veterinary Department from the Agricultural Department to the Medical Department. The discussion is straying.

President.—That is only some suggestion in the course of the discussion.

Mr. A. SANKARA PUDUVAL (*Trichur*).

The work of the medical examination of goats and sheep, originally done by the Medical Department, has been transferred to the Veterinary Department. This motion is in order. The greater includes the less.

President.— Is it a matter that comes within the motion ?

Mr. A. SANKARA PUDUVAL (*Trichur*).

The allotment for the Veterinary Department is a matter for discussion. In regard to the medicial examination of sheep and goats, I say that the old order of things may be restored.

Next, there is the danger of the spread of tuberculosis and that is a very important matter. I do not think it safe that the Veterinary Inspectors can be entrusted with this very important duty. Of course, the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer would be in a better position and would bemore competent to give an opinion on this point.

Mr. A. B. SALEM (*Jews*).

I beg to withdraw the motion.

Mr. Salem was permitted to withdraw his court.

President.—I call upon Mr. C. A. Ouseph to move the next motion.

Motion No. 17.

Mr. C. A. OUSEPH (*Chalakkudi*).

To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,24,300 for Agriculture and Panchayats by Rs. 24,300.

Mr. C. A. OUSEPH (*Chalakkudi*).

Sir, a motion stands tabled in my name to reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,24,300 for Agriculture and Panchayats by Rs. 24,300. After the experience we had, the other day, on similar motions moved from this side of the House, I have considerable diffidence

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in doing so. But I have made bold to do so against odds, as I believe; for I could not view with equanimity the rejection of motion after motion for similar reductions in a department, which almost everyone of us has characterised in our budget discussions as the arch offender in waste and inefficiency. I shall not, in this motion, dwell at length on the Agricultural Department as it is now carried on. Sufficient time was appropriated by this department in our general discussions. There is no use trying to paint the crow blacker. It is black enough. We find that more than 2 lakhs of rupees is spent by the department responsible for Agriculture and Panchayats. A larger portion of this is distributed in the Central Farm, about which also we had to hear a series of adverse comments. The Farm rears rumbostan and mangostan, graft mangoes and pine-apples and other delicacies. But attention on these cannot effect any improvement in Agriculture in the State. We want the Farm, and the department generally, to do something substantial for the improvement of Agriculture.

As for Panchayats, I was able to elicit from the Hon'ble Member for Agriculture the following opinion regarding supervision and efficiency in the matter of Panchayats. The Hon'ble Member said: "The Panchayats are so many self-governing units. Efficiency in their working is, therefore, a quality which must come from within. The transfer of supervision of these bodies to the Superintendent of Agriculture and Panchayats has, in consequence, nothing to do with the increased efficiency in the working of the Panchayats". Sir, I differ from that view. Efficiency comes, not only from within, but also from the pressure from outside. We have to instil efficiency in working into these self-governing units, which are even now in their infancy. Sir, if the answer given by the member is taken seriously, then, any amount of supervision cannot improve the efficiency of these institutions, and consequently, we shall not be justified in spending anything for the supervision of these Panchayats.

This department is now in charge of the Veterinary Hospitals. Having the Veterinary Surgeons at its command, this department can very well look after

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the Museum also. The Head Office of the Agricultural Department is at a very convenient proximity to the Museum, so that supervision of the Museum will not entail any considerable extra work. The present Curator of the Museum is doing honorary work for sufficient remuneration, and the Secretary to the Government has assured us that his qualification is his "fitness for work". Whether the Government ascertained this fitness for work by reviewing his antecedents or by examination the Hon'ble Member did not say, having taken cover under the convenient demand for notice.

Sir, in our budget discussion, the elected members of this House assured the Government that, if the motions they proposed were accepted, the deficit budget could be transformed into a surplus one. This assurance was repeated in the discussion over the first non-official resolution, moved and carried in this House, for a grant of Rs. 5,000 to the Cochin Central Co-operative Institute. But a change has taken place since then. As I mentioned at the start, motion after motion for reduction in this department was rejected. If that process is repeated, with what face shall we go back to our constituencies? What explanation shall we give for this change of policy? They too would have heard our speeches vehemently denouncing this department, and would they not ask us what business we have been doing here. Sir, we are not sent here to play to the Government benches, or to march to the notes struck by the Government drummers. It seems to us, Sir, that, if no cuts are possible in this department, then there is no other department in which reduction can be urged with justice. I appeal to the non-official members of this House to accept this motion.

Mr. A. B. SALEM (*Jews*).

Sir, I rise to second the motion. Much has been said in this House, regarding the inadequate return from the Agricultural Department. I think, it would be unwise on the part of this House, after all that has been said, not to show our disapproval in a tangible manner. It should not be that we have *said* much and have *done* little—and we have talked too much—but, all the same, the Government carried the day. That should not be

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the policy of the House. When we come here to criticise a particular department, which has been unanimously criticised by the representatives of the country, it is a duty incumbent on us to show our disapproval in however slight a manner as possible, at least for the country to know that we have not been merely listening to what the department had to say, and have been leaving the whole machinery of Government to function as they like.

If we are to vote the grants and take the responsibility on ourselves, on our shoulders, we get rid of the responsibilites that ought to rest upon the shoulders of the Government for its own acts. Sir, this demand has been made entirely on the responsibility of the Government of this day. Henceforward, this waste in this department will go on, on our responsibilites, and not on the responsibility of the Government. If the Government insists to have the full demand, let them have it, by all means. Let them carry the day and shoulder the responsibilities of incurring that expenditure entirely on themselves and not put a part of it on our shoulders. That is the point.

We have been very liberal to the department, and I do not think that a small cut like this would put them altogether out of gear, so that they will become absolutely useless. If, on the other hand, they come forward at a future session of this House and say "we have done so much; we want some more money," then it shall be time for us to consider and shoulder the responsibility, or refuse them the grants and make the Government shoulder it. I, therefore, think that the House will be stultifying itself in not showing their sense of responsibility, if they pass this grant—the total of the grant—without any cut whatsoever. With these words, I commend the cut to the favour of this House.

Mr. I. RAMAN MENON (*Superintendent of Agriculture and Panchayats*)

Sir, I have already explained in this House the exact position of the Agricultural Department. It is not, particularly, a long established institution in this State nor do I think it is, anywhere. The department is

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quite new, and its achievements cannot be measured by the work of one day or one year. The department has been existing a number of years in Madras and several provinces, as well as in several Native States. If you examine the progress made in these places, you will find that the progress was achieved by a slow and steady process. The work is bound to be very slow. That is because the people, who ought to be really benefited by the work, are very slow in taking advantage of the advice and help offered to them by us. If any of the Hon'ble Members of the House pay a visit to the Central Farm, they will be satisfied with the progress made by the department. We were paying particular attention to Horticulture—especially, in the matter of growing various fruit-trees. The idea is to produce enough fruits in the State. The Hon'ble Member for Trippunittura, Mr. Rama Ayyar, has just been telling us that the condition of the cattle in Cochin is very poor. Well, we are paying a lot of attention to the subject. We have done some useful work. We started with 4 or 5 cows and one or 2 bulls. We have got, just now, Rs. 12,000 worth of live-stock including bulls and cows and young stock. Most of these bulls will be fit for breeding purposes soon. They are proposed to be stationed in the several taluks for improving the cattle.

President.—If the Hon'ble Members visit the Farm, will you able to satisfy them? You started with 5 or 6 cattle. And what is the value of the present live-stock?

Mr. I. RAMAN MENON (*Superintendent of Agriculture and Panchayats*).

Rs. 12,000 worth of cattle, Sir. Nearly 150 in number.

Well, it is quite easy to condemn a new institution. Imagine for a moment the period in which vaccination was started for the first time, or the period in which English education was introduced into this State. Look at the amount of protests.

President—Subject to criticism.

Mr. I. RAMAN MENON (*Superintendent of Agriculture and Panchayats*).

Criticisms are more or less due to ignorance.

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Mr. A. B. SALEM (*Jews*).

The Hon'ble Member is not right in saying that the members are ignorant.

Mr. I. RAMAN MENON (*Superintendent of Agriculture and Panchayats*).

They are ignorant of the work done by the department.

President:—They are not in possession of all the materials.

Mr. I. RAMAN MENON (*Superintendent of Agriculture and Panchayats*).

They must first of all ask us for information; and if we fail to give sufficient information, they can blame us. I think, I have said enough.

Sy. T. MADHAVI AMMA (*Nominated*).

I find, Sir, items for reduction, in other departments, but not in this one, the money allotted for which is not enough to achieve its object. I do not understand why we should not have pine-apples and other things, as well as cocoanuts and paddy. So I oppose the motion.

മിസ്റ്റർ. കുഞ്ഞുമുഹമ്മദ് (മുഹമ്മദീയർ)

അദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻ അവർകൾക്കു് വന്ദനം.

കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിന്റെ പ്രവൃത്തിയെക്കുറിച്ചു് ആക്ഷേപിച്ചു് ഇപ്പോൾ പല മെമ്പർന്മാരും ഇവിടെ സംസാരിക്കയുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതിന്റെ കാരണം ജനങ്ങൾക്കു് ഒരു ഉപകാരപ്രദമായ വിധത്തിൽ അല്ലെന്നു് പറയാതിരിക്കാൻ യാതൊരുവിധത്തിലും നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. എന്നിരുന്നാലും, പത്തുകൊല്ലത്തെ അതിന്റെ കാരണകാലത്തിൽ, പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ ശ്രദ്ധയെ ആകർഷിക്കത്തക്ക നിലയിൽ ഏതാണ്ടു് കാരണം ശരിയായിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതു് തീച്ചയാണു്. ഇപ്പോഴാണു് ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റുകാര്യത്തിൽ വിശേഷിച്ചും കൊച്ചി രാജ്യത്തെ ജനങ്ങളുടെ ശ്രദ്ധപതിഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇപ്പോൾ ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള ദോഷങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടെന്നുപറഞ്ഞു് ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റുതന്നെ കുറച്ചുകളയണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതിന്റെ അർത്ഥം രാജ്യത്തിൽ ഐശ്വര്യം വേണ്ടെന്നാണു്. അതിനു് ഒരു പൊൻമുട്ടയിടുന്ന താറാവിന്റെ കഥയാണു് ഈ സ്ഥലത്തിൽ എനിക്കു് ഓർമ്മവരുന്നതു്. ആ താറാവിന്റെ ഓരോ മുട്ടവീതം പോരാ, അധികം കിട്ടണമെന്നു് വിചാരിച്ചു് അതിനെ കൊന്നതുപോലെയാണു് ഇതിന്റെ ഫലം എന്നു് ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിനെ നശിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നുപറയുന്നതു്. മെമ്പർമാരോടു ഞാൻ വിനയസമേതം പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇപ്പോൾ ഏതായാലും എനിക്കു് ഒന്നും അപേക്ഷിക്കാനുള്ളതു് എല്ലാ മെമ്പർമാരും ഇതേവരേയുള്ള

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അതിനെപ്പറ്റി കൊച്ചിയിൽ എന്തുതന്നെ സൂചനയുണ്ടായിരുന്നാലും ഒരു കൊല്ലത്തേക്കുകൂടി പരീക്ഷണാർത്ഥം ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിന് ഈ സഭ അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കേണമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ ഇതു സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള അഭിപ്രായമായതുകൊണ്ടുകൂടി ഈ പ്രസംഗം ഞാൻ അവസാനിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. S. F. NUNEZ (*Anglo-Indans*).

Sir, I rise to oppose this motion; and, in doing so, I have to say nothing new. As a matter of principle, in the general discussion of the budget, it has already been pointed out by the member in charge of the department that the Agricultural Department is a development department, and that it undertakes experimental and research work. We know that experimental works take a very long time to yield appreciable results. You cannot judge of the result of experimental work within a day or, at least, within a period of five years. I am sure that the Hon'ble Member, who was very hard on the department, would really change his views and look upon the department with greater faith. May I remind the House that, in Mysore, and in the Madras Presidency also, the Agricultural Department came in for a good deal of criticism? It was precisely for the same reason. They could not show any tangible result, and that also, for the reason that they are engaged in experimental work. There, of course, the officers are paid on a high scale, counting to, I think, four figures. Perhaps, to a certain extent, the criticism was justified. Now, we are not in a better position than those in the Madras Presidency. There, for four lakhs of income, they spend six lakhs on the department alone. So, I would request the Hon'ble Member not to press the motion in view of these reasons.

Mr. C. A. OUSEPH (*Chalakkudi*).

Thank you, Sir.

Mr S. F. NUNEZ (*Anglo-Indians*).

I would also remind the House of what the Diwan Peishkar said, the other day, in connection with a similar cut. It will be a suicidal act to suppress the department. If we cut down the allotment for the department, it will be very much handicapped.

Mr. T. A. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR (*Nellayi*).

The Hon'ble Member for Medicine just now frankly admitted that one single department itself was too

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much for him. For the same reason, I say that the Head of the Agricultural Department should not be over-burdened with three departments. He is, after all, a human being.

President.—Agriculture and Panchayats form one department. The Veterinary Department is another. So, there are only two departments to be managed.

Mr. T. A. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR (*Nellayi*).

If he is over-burdened with his own department, namely Agriculture, I think it will be detrimental to all the other departments. What I want to say is that he should be Superintendent of Agriculture, and of Agriculture alone, and he should not be over-burdened with all the other departments.

President.—That means, we are increasing the expenditure.

Mr. T. A. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR (*Nellayi*).

Sir, why n t we transfer the department to the Commissioner of Police who was the least criticised in this House (*Laughter*).

Now, I want the three departments to be separated. The constituency to which I belong consists of four Panchayats. I think three have civil jurisdiction also. The unanimous opinion of the members is that the present management is not at all satisfactory. So, I say, he should be left alone and asked to manage the Agricultural Department. With these few words, I support the mover of the motion.

President.—I think, the question has been fully discussed. Is there any member who wishes to speak on the motion. (There was none.) Then, I call upon Mr. C. A. Ouseph to reply.

Mr. C. A. OUSEPH (*Chalakkudi*).

I press the motion, Sir. I shall avail myself of the right of replying. The Hon'ble Member representing the Anglo-Indians stated that reduction in this department would be tantamount to suppressing the department. If we follow that advice, we can make an easy cut and disperse at once. What are we here for? We are sitting here

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to see whether we can make reductions in these several demands. I cannot accept the advice of the member for Anglo-Indians that we should not reduce anything in this department. Now, the Hon'ble Member for Agriculture said that there is a good number of cattle in the Central Farm. What benefit have they been of to the State? He said he started with five or six; I hope he would enlighten me on the point, whether all these 200 cattle were born and brought up in the Farm itself. These cattle are confined in the Farm just like prisoners. They are not doing any work, nor are the purposes of an exhibition served. Now, let us look at the receipts he had from milk and other items like manure. Let us look at the feeding charges, water charges and other expenses. There is no comparison between the income and the expenses incurred. So, I submit that some cuts and scrapings, here and there, in the various items of the budget of the department can easily make up a cut of Rs. 24,300. I, therefore, press this motion to a division.

The President then put the motion to the House. It was declared lost by a large majority.

Mr. C. A. OUSEPH (*Chalakkudi*).

Sir, I want a poll.

A poll was, therefore, taken. It was found that 13 members voted in favour of the motion, while 21 voted against it.

The division list is as follows :—

Ayes.

1. Mr. Mathew Koladi Vatakkot.
2. Mr. M. K. Raman.
3. Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.
4. Mr. K. Sankaran Namburi.
5. Mr. C. A. Ouseph.
6. Mr. A. B. Salem.
7. Mr. K. S. Rama Ayyar.
8. Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.
9. Mr. Lopappan Chakkola.
10. Mr. O. R. Chummar.
11. Mr. George Chakyamuri.
12. Mr. Chakko Cheruvathur.
13. Mr. K. P Karuppan.

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Noes.

1. Mr. V. K. Kochunni Menon.
2. Mr. S. F. Nunez.
3. Mr. M. Krishna Menon.
4. Mr. P. A. Kunju Muhammad.
5. Sy. T. Madhavi Amma.
6. Mr. K. Krishna Pisharodi.
7. Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.
8. Mr. K. Govinda Menon.
9. Mr. I. Raman Menon.
10. Mr. C. Achyuta Menon.
11. Mr. A. Eachara Menon.
12. Mr. C. Matthai.
13. Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.
14. Mr. A. Sankara Menon.
15. Sheik Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur.
16. Mr. V. B. Vaidyanatha Ayyar.
17. Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.
18. Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.
19. Mr. S. S Koder.
20. Mr. N. Padmanabha Menon.
21. Mr. A. Kuria Thoman.

The motion was declared lost, and the allotment the Department of Agriculture and Panchayats was passed unreduced.

President.—We shall now pass on to the next Demand. The first motion stands in the name of Mr. A. B. Salem.

DEMAND VI—Excise Rs. 3·13 lakhs

Motion No. 18.

Mr. A. B. SALEM (*Jews*).

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 32,705 for Distillery Establishment by one rupee.

Mr. A. B. SALEM (*Jews*).

Sir, I rise to move the motion, to reduce the allotment of Rs. 32,705 for Distillery Establishment by one rupee. My object was to call your attention, Sir, in this House and the country beyond, to the enormous waste of energy that flows out of the country uselessly by the habit of drink.

Sir, we have, in our State, a very large educated population whose school-going percentages are very nearly 92, in the case of boys, and 42, in the case of girls. In such a country, if you cannot eradicate drink by voluntary act, there is no country or no part in the earth, where it can be done. Sir, here the

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